

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## THE NEW COUNTRY, AND THE DIFFICULTIES UNDER WHICH

## THE SETTLERS ARE NOW LABORING.

**Building Going On at a Lively Rate—The Necessity for Law—An Over-Praised Country—All About Oklahoma.**

**GUTHRIE, L. T.**, April 26.—[Special.]—By rail to Arkansas City, on Saturday, the Western Union promises to have a commercial wire, and it will not then be necessary to cart news over slow trains, ninety miles to get it on by wires. It is impossible to get a message over the one wire from here, so crowded is it with train orders. Guthrie needs better telegraph facilities as bad as she needs wells of water, and a prompt train service. Today trains were making better time than yesterday, but the service is bad.

**SETTLERS FROM KING FISHER,** who are returning home this way, declare that the stage service from King Fisher to Pond Creek, the terminus of the Creek Island line, is far superior to the train service. The Santa Fe people, in justice to passengers willing to pay their full fare, should have accommodations. Fault finding is heard on every side. The Texas cattle men are adding fuel to the fire by censuring the railroads for the cruelty and injury to their cattle in keeping them on the road so long without food or water. The death rate among the cattle is very great. The freight and express blockade here does not seem to decrease.

### POSTAL FACILITIES.

D. T. Flynn, the recently appointed postmaster here, received word of his confirmation today. This afternoon he arrived from Arkansas City with a partial outfit for the office. He has a quantity of stamps, and brought the old delivery case, long since discarded at Arkansas City. This case has about sixty pigeon holes, lettered, and will be a great convenience. Heretofore the mail has been piled in alphabetical bunches, and distributed as best one clerk could do. His work was necessarily slow, and has caused a great deal of complaint. It has been necessary to stand in line for two hours to get an opportunity to ask if one had mail. This tedious work was so annoying that a quarrel was started in line to get men not in line. As high as fifty cents was paid for this privilege. One person is allowed to ask for only two names. The office is a tent. Contracts are out for a frame building. Postmaster Beissel is daily expecting additional supplies for his office from Washington. He is an experienced postmaster, and affairs will run smoothly hereafter.

Inspector Christian, of the department, leaves here in the morning to establish the office at Lisbon. In the meantime all Lisbon mail is sent to Arkansas City and there held for orders. The volume is so great of Lisbon mail at Arkansas City that Mr. Christian has received a letter from the postmaster there urging him to get it out of the way. Much of the mail for this place is forwarded from Arkansas City. Forty orders were sent from here today for forwarding to this office. So great is the Guthrie mail at Arkansas City it has been necessary to hire an extra clerk to forward it.

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**THE SCARCITY OF ACCIDENTS.** It is strange that more accidents are not occurring. Two freight trains collided yesterday morning four miles south of here, and were badly wrecked, but no other accident is reported. The passenger train for the north last evening pulled out with ten coaches loaded with disgruntled and disappointed people leaving Oklahoma. The cars were literally packed and also the platforms, and the steps were crowded. Nearly everybody here is armed, but peace and quiet prevail, and the reports sent out from here of the killing of some claim jumpers are all manufactured. The only danger of firearms is that some will be.

**KILLED BY THE ECKLESS SHOOTING** that is done all over the camp by the tenderfeet, who are not familiar with the use of weapons, and shoot off their pistols and Winchester every night simply because there is no law against it. Guthrie is full of buckster shops and saloons, and presents the appearance on the outside of a country fair, where peanuts, lemonade and sandwich vendors are shouting in every direction and selling their stuff. A number of fakirs have been plying their vocation here, and five shell games were broken by the military today. The games are similar to three card monte, only a little worse, and several hundred dollars were won from unsuspecting grecies. There is considerable

**SPECULATION IN TOWN LOTS,** and exorbitant prices are offered for choice lots. One man is said to have refused an offer of \$1,500 for a corner lot. Real estate agents are busily engaged in selling lots, though most of the lots have several claimants. Part of the land has been homesteaded and part entered as town sites, and all has been squatted upon by settlers, hence endless litigation is sure to follow. The whole camp is being surveyed by different parties, and until plats have been made and accepted by the land office at Washington, no man can tell what he claims or occupies.

(Continued on Fourth Column, Third Page.)

trouble and strife is likely to result from this unsettled state of affairs.

### THE NECESSITY OF LAW.

All here recognize the importance of having some sort of laws for Guthrie, and ex-Mayor Constantine, of Springfield, Ohio, has appointed several policemen to preserve the peace, for the United States marshal's force is not to be depended upon. The thousands of people here have to put up with many hardships and inconveniences, and many persons who have come here are loud in their denunciation of the newspapers that published such glowing accounts of Oklahoma, as to induce them to come. Homes elsewhere to come here. There is every reason to believe that Guthrie will be a live city for a while, at least, but the present boom is not likely to continue very long, for there is nothing now to sustain it. Feminine curiosity has triumphed at last,

### BY WAY OF OKLAHOMA CITY.

**OKLAHOMA CITY, I. T.**, April 25.—[By rail to Arkansas City, Kansas.]—Never did a town need telegraph accommodations more than this. The operator told us yesterday that if he had a wire to use in the next week his receipts would have been at least \$2,000. All commercial business is refused, no matter how important, and the nearest station which is accessible is Purcell, and that office is crowded to death. The 2,000 settlers here are becoming very uneasy. Provisions are out, and the blockade of freight trains at and north of Guthrie, and the blockade of cattle trains south of here make it impossible to get food. Water is scarce. Yesterday hawkers began to sell it for five cents a glass, but the soldiers here, under command of Colonel Snyder, put a stop to it. There are two wells in the city, and crowds are around them all the time. Should these wells give out it is hard to tell what the people will do for water. Like Guthrie, Oklahoma City settlers are in doubt about their lots. Up to this morning nothing had been done in reference to a proper survey, but a meeting is called for this evening. There were squatters here Monday long before it was possible for them to be there legally. What Oklahoma wants is

**A NUMBER OF LADIES WERE PRESENT** as spectators for the first time today. Witness Lawton, who was on the stand at adjournment yesterday, was first called. He thought Hawes was the man who came in with the little girl from Lakeview on Monday night at 6 o'clock. Witness was not positive it was Hawes, but he had come after his shirt. His suit of clothes was the same as the one he had when he was married. The defense took an exception, which was overruled.

The solicitor for the state asked witness to repeat what Hawes said about Fanny Bryant. Witness said Hawes had told him he expected to prove where he was the night Fanny had come after his shirt. His suit of clothes was the same as the one he had when he was married.

**FINDING MRS. HAWES'S BODY**

At Lakeview, Phil Graham went to Hawes's house Friday, and found blood spots on the wall, also on the children's garments buried in the ash pile.

Dr. Wilson testified to the autopsy of Mrs. Hawes's body. He could not say that the wounds were sufficient to produce death.

Mr. Stewart, Caney city editor of the *Anti-Slavery*, testified to the correctness of the interviews published at the time, having been held with Hawes. Hawes had said he had been out of the city since Monday and did not know anything about his family, who had gone elsewhere. Witnesses were asked if the missing woman was his wife and he replied that he had been married to her, and secured a divorce several months previous in Atlanta. He said he had children living with the divorced woman, and he frequently mentioned his wife and son. He was prepared to answer any question. Mr. McDonald asked him if he knew on what charge he was arrested. He replied that he did. He said he had always given his wife money, and he had frequently gone to her children, and that May was about eight years old. He said that he stayed at Florence on Monday night and left for Columbus on Tuesday. He knew Fannie Bryant and she wished for his family. He had given his wife \$500 on Saturday in Fannie Bryant's presence. He has not seen either his wife or Fannie since. Don't recollect whether he told his brother anything about it. Recollect something about his brother. Wrote on the night of his return to Columbus that he had made arrangements to carry his two little girls to Mobile, and would have done so if the woman had not taken them away. His divorced wife knew he was going to meet again.

The prosecution will probably get through with its witnesses tomorrow.

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The front of the building is of logs, set perpendicular. The sides are of corrugated iron and the roof of rough boards. The roofboards are badly warped by the sun. Postmaster G. A. Bellier seems to be inexperienced in the manipulation of his office. He was appointed two weeks ago, and has from near Philadelphia. In a box in a corner, a number of registered letters are stored awaiting their owners. They are treated as ordinary mail. The can-calling and postmarking of letters is done by postmen. The office is a tent. Contracts are out for a frame building. Postmaster Beissel is daily expecting additional supplies for his office from Washington. He is an experienced postmaster, and affairs will run smoothly hereafter.

Inspector Christian, of the department, leaves here in the morning to establish the office at Lisbon. In the meantime all Lisbon mail is sent to Arkansas City and there held for orders. The volume is so great of Lisbon mail at Arkansas City that Mr. Christian has received a letter from the postmaster there urging him to get it out of the way. Much of the mail for this place is forwarded from Arkansas City. Forty orders were sent from here today for forwarding to this office. So great is the Guthrie mail at Arkansas City it has been necessary to hire an extra clerk to forward it.

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(Continued on Fourth Column, Third Page.)

## THE GUILTY HAWES.

### HIS MURDEROUS JOURNEY TO EAST LAKE PROVEN.

#### CHAIN OF CIRCUMSTANCES COMPLETE

**The Progress of the Evidence Shows That Hawes Murdered His Daughter—Incidents of the Trial.**

**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**, April 26.—Interest in the Hawes case shows no abatement. In fact, it rather increases as the evidence of the defendant's guilt grows apparently stronger.

The sick juror, Dunlop, who caused an early adjournment yesterday, was well enough for duty this morning, and reclined throughout the day on a lounge especially provided for him. Feminine curiosity has triumphed at last,

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The Sunday (24 Pages) ..... 2.00  
The Weekly (12 Pages) ..... 2.00  
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

Volunteer contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.

Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return copies MSS.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION  
82 A YEAR.  
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS!

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 27, 1889.

## Trusts and Their Work.

The thoughtful notes of warning sounded by the religious press will do much in the way of antagonizing the people and the trusts. The secular newspapers have denounced the trusts because they are contrary to public policy, but our religious contemporaries boldly oppose them because they are wicked combinations held together by their inordinate greed of gain.

This broad way of characterizing the monster evil of the age will strike the masses where an elaborate argument would fail. In a strong editorial on the subject the St. Louis Christian Advocate charges the trusts with grinding the faces of the poor and increasing their poverty and suffering. Our contemporaries say:

This, of course, leads to other organizations and societies, and combinations under different names are being formed all over the country, as an offset against the other and a settled antagonism between capital on the one hand and labor on the other has been forced when in fact no such real antagonism exists. It is all factitious, and the result is, one party is created to hold the other in check, and the other in hate. All this is wrong. It overthrows individuals, leads men to act in deeds, lessens the sense of individual responsibility, dwarfs manhood and tends ultimately to the disruption of society. It is best for every man to choose his own path, and in this case it is best to follow his taste and capacities, work at what he will, when he will and at what price he will, so long as he does not interfere with the rights and privileges of others; then if he succeeds the success is his own, and if he fails the fault or misfortune is his and not another's.

Nothing could be truer than these well-considered words. Already we see the effect of these organizations. Their tendency is to array class against class, and finally to stir up strife between the classes and the masses.

But we do not believe that sixty millions of the freest and most independent people on the face of the earth will permit combinations of such men to conspire against them and oppress them long. After all, in this country, all power resides in the people. Sometimes they are slow to exercise it, but when their wrath is excited, and they move together nothing can stand in their way. The trusts will not be with us long. Sooner or later they will have to go.

## Cotton Seed Oil.

The New York Sun has an able editorial on cotton seed oil which contains some interesting facts and statistics. Formerly cotton seed were either wasted or used as fertilizers. They were fed to cattle at a great loss.

At present, however, the entire cotton seed crop is utilized. It amounts to about \$60,000 tons, and out of this are made every year twenty-eight million gallons of oil, which, when refined, enters into some of the most important food products of the world.

The production of this oil is one of the great and growing industries of the south, and it will become very much greater in the near future.

On the coast of Maine young shad and herring are preserved in cotton seed oil and sold as sardines. Moreover, nine-tenths of the European sardines are now put up in cotton seed oil. A great part of all the land of commerce is composed chiefly of cotton seed oil, and the most distinguished chemists claim that it is all the better for that ingredient. It improves the hog's fat and renders it healthier. This means, of course, that new combinations of cotton seed oil will crowd the disease hog's fat of commerce out of market, as it has already crowded out European olive oil.

It is a very interesting matter, indeed, and all that THE CONSTITUTION can do is to applaud the victims of cotton seed oil. It is healthy, it is pure, it is cheap, and nothing whatever can be said against it as a food product.

## On Some Newspapers.

The statement that the Columbus Enquirer-Sun has passed into the hands of the sheriff, will cause regret, even among those whom that paper has steadily antagonized. There ought to be, and there is, a fine field in Columbus for such a paper as the Enquirer, but whosoever fills that field will have to change the policy of the paper.

A few years ago a paper called the Gazette was started in Augusta. It was a very bright and newsy paper, and no paper in the state was better written. In its first number, however, it began to abuse THE CONSTITUTION, and when it was not abusing THE CONSTITUTION it was abusing something or somebody else. This was its policy. Instead of making a place for itself in the hearts of the people by aiding to build up something and by dispensing the sunshine of hope and good nature, it went to work to carp and criticize and tear down. It made no attempt to build up, nor did it seem to be in sympathy with the progress the south is making. And yet this editor was a man of undoubted talent. He had a rare gift of expression, but it was all devoted to belittling, to criticizing, to pulling down, and to abusing.

As a matter of course the Gazette soon passed away. It had a good word for nobody, and when it died nobody had a good word for it, except THE CONSTITUTION, which it had so consistently abused. We are of the opinion that the sour and unhappy temperament of the editor caused him to miss a great opportunity. The Columbus Enquirer-Sun is to be placed in the same category with the Gazette. It was a better newspaper, and it had a field that it might have filled with profit to itself and to the community. It did fill the field, so far as ordinary newspaper enterprise is concerned, and it filled it well, but the result has shown that the people do not appreciate a policy that is hypocritical, or that has a tendency to pull down instead of building up. A newspaper has an individuality of its own, and it is not very different from the individuality of men.

Is your neighbor genial, hopeful and friendly? What a treasure he is! He counts his friends by the hundreds. Is he gloomy, sour, disputatious and pessimistic? How everybody avoids him! We have observed that whenever a newspaper begins to abuse and criticize THE CONSTITUTION it begins

to lose its influence; not because it abuses THE CONSTITUTION, but because that abuse is significant of its attitude and policy toward the rest of the world.

For our part, we sincerely trust that the Enquirer-Sun will pull through its troubles, and that Mr. Henry Hanson will remain its manager. He is a capable man and a good newspaper manager. All that is needed in that newspaper is a little sweetness and light—a disposition to be hopeful and cheerful, and a tendency to be genial. Though the Enquirer-Sun has said many hard and untruths against us, we would much rather see it succeed than to see it fail, and we trust that event will once more place it in a possible repetition of the events of that era.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN will spend the summer in the Alps. He no doubt desires to meet a glacier face to face and freeze it out.

The Oklahoma craze will die out as other things have died out, but it requires a great deal of suffering to teach people a little common sense.

It is given out from Washington that the Chinese minister is very thick with Brother Blaine. The Chinese seem to be getting more and more popular in this country.

It is beginning to be found that Atlanta has the finest natural park in the country.

prominently in republican counsels to be ignored, it will be found that he will, in the future as in the past, force the party to compliance with his terms.

Protection and all involved in it amounts to nothing when compared with the necessity of white domination in the south. We have experienced the evils of negro supremacy, and the wisest course for the south to pursue is that which leads farthest from a possible repetition of the events of that era.

The importance of instant action needs to be appealed to THE CONSTITUTION to sound a warning to these people. J. C. R.

as was disclosed could be permitted to contaminate the air for days here.

I beg of THE CONSTITUTION that it will issue a warning note to the patriotic people of Jacksonville and the surrounding country to the effect that they are not to be taken in by the negroes.

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All the Gossip and News of the Day.

VOL. XXI.

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drive for Monday,

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border effects, 7½ to

All Pure Linen  
each. Fancy Turk

12-4 Marseilles f  
only \$1.

Stamped Pillow

Covers of every kin

Special job count

Nainsooks at 5c yar

2 cases lace stripe

7½ e yard.

India Linen Plaid

at 10c yard.

Finest stock of En

to \$10 yard. Everyth

42 inch Embroidera

Black Silk, Spanis

yard. All the fine g

48 inch Black Dra

figures, \$1.25 yard to

60 inch Black Sil

LaTosea Parasols,

24-inch La Tosea,

\$3.00.

Gloria Silk, extra

\$2.40.

100 dozen ladies'

Ladies' black brill

Gents' pin and Ro

25c.

Gents' Linen Coll

any 25c collar in At

at 10c each.

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18 SIZE,

FULL JEWELLED AND ADJUSTED MOVEMENT

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93 WHITEHALL STREET,

## A. L. DELKIN & CO.

## 7-ROOM HOUSE!

DOUBLE HALL.

DOUBLE VERANDAS, STORE ROOMS,

CLOSETS, OUT HOUSES.

On large lot, corner Haynes and Rhodes sts.,

## AT AUCTION!

At 4 p.m., Thursday, May 9, 1889.

This property was improved by Mr. Gifford for a home and not for sale, and no expenses were considered in fitting up every piece of timber was selected, the roof was of the very best timber, the lot was graded and fixed for permanence. Fruits and flowers of the choicest variety, in fact everything first class. Mr. Gifford has purchased him a farm at Austell and the property will be sold in its entirety with no reserve. Examining property and be on hand at sale. Title perfect. Terms one-half cash, balance 12 months, 8 per cent interest, or all cash at will of purchasers.

For real estate agent, Mr. Gifford, Washington street, 3rd floor, corner Georgia Avenue.

11 acres, Peachtree street.

50x100 feet, Formwall street, cheap.

150x150 feet, Boulevard.

100x100 feet, Highland Avenue.

110x150 feet, Peachtree street.

100x150 feet, Jackson street.

50x200 feet, Jones street.

100x107 feet, Capital avenue.

44 lots corner Magnolia and Lovell.

For real estate agent, Dawson street.

6-room house, Cooper street.

J. C. HENDRICK & CO.

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A. L. DELKIN & CO.

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